

Hawaiian Gazette.

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WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

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MAUI FARMING.

A man in Maui writes as follows to an evening contemporary:

I do not know how it is on the other islands but there are only patches here and there on Maui worth cultivating. There is the difficulty of transportation as there are so many gulches. There are also plenty of pests here and it is very hard to raise anything; cabbage, etc., are an impossibility. For my part, I do not see what small farmers could do here. I have a piece of land but I have to go out and work to get my living. If we started raising pineapples here, whenever the cannery had enough of their own, as they will in a year or two, we would have to take their price or lose them as the smooth cayenne is only fit for canning. Again Kahului is a great way off from where the stuff could be raised and it is not everybody that has a car and six horses. To pay for hauling would not do. Can understand Hilo and those places as that is a free port. I thought I would write this little bit to let you know how Maui stands.

MAUI FARMER.

Kahuku, Maui, Sept. 1, 1924.

We regret that the "Maui Farmer" did not sign his name as a guarantee that he does not belong to one of two obstructive classes of small farmers with which the opening-up movement has to deal. One is the man who is doing well and who does not want any one to share his market; the other is the dummy buyer for large monopolists who promises to be much in evidence at a land sale about to come off in the Kahuku neighborhood. But for the sake of the argument we shall assume that the "Maui Farmer" is sincere and that he believes all that he says.

We shall leave the Maui News to discuss, at its pleasure, the statement that there are only patches here and there on the Valley Island that are worth cultivating. That this is an error we are quite sure, but let the News make the point. As for pests they are everywhere in the prosperous agricultural districts of the mainland. There are more there than here but the people know how to fight them. Has a "Maui Farmer" asked advice on that point from the Federal and Territorial experiment stations? If not, why not? That is what the experiment stations are for.

Another mistake the Maui man makes is in calling market-gardening small farming. Let him leave the cabbage trade to the Chinese and go in for something worth while that can both be raised and sold. Can he not produce wal, honey, melons, hogs, poultry, eggs, limes, alligator pears, etc., to the end of a long list? True, transportation may be difficult now, but, if the Advertiser succeeds in its efforts to populate the public lands there will be enough small farmers to command all the transportation they need. Roads and markets do not usually precede population; they come after it. At least that is the pioneer history of America.

Every objection so far raised against small farming here was originally made in California—generally by the cattle men and wheat-growers who did not want their territory invaded. But in course of time the small farmer won out and became the mainstay of the country. It will be the same way here.

Within a radius of twenty miles there are 300,000 Russian troops taking care of the people here, writes a Warsaw correspondent of the Evening News. I arrived from London on 18th June. Wherever I have been I find that the people here, almost without exception, are in favor of the Japanese. There is great indignation in the place. All the reserve officers of this military district have been called out for service. They have been allowed five days to prepare, arrange their home affairs, and go to the front. All the troops here are fine physically, but dirty and all clad in brown calico blouses. Yesterday I saw two Jews shackled, guarded by seven Russian soldiers. A boy with a revolver could have done the work. My impression is that if the success of Russia depends on the feeling here it has a very poor chance indeed—Japan Times.

It will take half as many more troops to watch Finland and three times as many to watch the Nihilists. Russia has a good many troops but most of them are pretty well occupied at home.

As a complement to the Gold Standard telegram, the Eastern Republican papers are publishing this letter from Judge Parker to show where he stood in the Free Silver campaign:

New York, September 29, 1897.
The Hon. Elliott Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.
My Dear Danforth: It was entirely right for you to bring to my attention the question which the sincere friends of Mr. Bryan are pressing upon you. I can say to you frankly and sincerely that you can assure them that I voted for the last national business of the Democratic party, as I have voted for all the regular Democratic nominees since I had a vote. Yours very sincerely,
ALTON B. PARKER.

LOCAL GRAPE CULTURE.

It is to be hoped that the Portuguese grape-growers will not be misled into grafting California grapes upon Hawaiian vines. The California grape does not have the delicate flavor of our own Isabella, which is among the best table grapes in the world. Instead it is either a raisin grape or one which has attained the size and grossness of flavor which marks the raisin grape. For eating in the natural state the California grape does not live up to its looks, but the Hawaiian grape does. May its flavor never be impaired by any attempt to give it California characteristics.

The local growers could, however, do something to increase the variety of really fine table grapes by importing the Concord and Delaware, which ought to grow as well in Hawaii as the Isabella do. It is a standoff between these varieties as to which is the most delicious. Each has a peculiar merit of its own. These grapes grow in the East, a locality where most fruits are better though not larger than the California varieties; and it is noteworthy that when they reach Denver, one of the great midway markets, they bring better prices than the coast grapes. It is so desirable to increase the fruit resources of Hawaii that we hope importations of Concord and Delaware seedlings will be made by some enterprising man as soon as the Eastern winter makes it practicable to get them from the nurseries. There are several establishments in Rochester, N. Y., that would fill orders acceptably.

PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur is not holding out unexpectedly long. Compared with the sieges of Sebastopol, Vicksburg and Port Hudson and of Plevna, that of the Liaoyang fortress has not yet approached the time-limit. The wonder is not that the Russians have done so well in defence as that the Japanese have done so well in assault. Port Arthur was regarded by most military experts as impregnable. Its capacity to keep an enemy off for two years was seriously entertained. Yet at the end of fourteen weeks we find the Japanese in possession of several forts, delivering so close a fire as to endanger the remnant of the fleet in the harbor and so narrowing their circle of attack as to make it impossible for Stosel, as he says himself, to hold out longer than October 15.

The latest news tells of another great assault preceded by a bombardment. It appears to be the rule of the Japanese to deliver a tremendous weight of metal against the fort wanted and then, when it becomes untenable, to assault in force, the heavier guns then being turned on other forts in the neighborhood and the lighter ones playing over the heads of the attacking column. In this way several forts about Port Arthur have been taken and the rest may fall in turn. Certainly the Japanese do not hesitate to sacrifice life to carry a point and their Generals are unhampered by the fact that there is no public opinion at home to rail at them for "needless effusion of blood." Instead the fathers and mothers of Japan expect their sons to die for the Emperor and seem to be disappointed when they do not. Under such circumstances at home soldiers of true metal can work wonders abroad.

The fall of Port Arthur, if it comes in the next month, will determine the movements of the Baltic fleet. With that place in the hands of the Japanese it is hardly conceivable that the fleet would go East at all, as the only other port of refuge and repair left would be Vladivostok, which may be expected to freeze in December. Besides, to reach there the fleet would have to fight Togo's whole force and take such risks as would come from a land siege.

STANDS BY HIS GUNS.

Judge Perry has the courage of his convictions. He might go to the Legislature if he said the word, but he declines to consider any nomination which would compel him to stand on a platform that he has no faith in. He is not his idea to support a wrong and mischievous public policy either to get an office for himself or to suit the whims and caprices of other people.

Here is an example for other public men who say that they don't believe in County Government but feel that they must advocate it. Like a man whose career was in sharp contrast with his friend Martin Luther's earnestness and decision of character they prefer "peaceful error to tempestuous truth." By standing out they could defeat the job-chasers and irresponsibles who support the county movement; by standing in, for the sake of peace, they make possible the great increase of tax burdens which the County Act will precipitate.

What Hawaii needs are more men like Antoine Perry who cannot be bought off or scared off from doing what they know to be right.

Since the trade winds eased off the mosquitoes are gradually getting the better of the crusade. To rid Honolulu of its winged pests, the anti-mosquito committee can do a great deal and has done a great deal, but it cannot do everything. Something must be left to the high winds which come hurtling across lawns and gardens, parks and taro patches carrying swarms of mosquitoes out to sea. Hence no one need be discouraged by the minor recrudescence of the scourge. The committee is not losing ground and as soon as the trades resume business the insect with a bill may count on another season of discouragement.

It is a singular fact, considering the relations of Russia and Great Britain, that the infant Czarovich Alexei is a great grandchild of Queen Victoria and in the line of succession to the British throne.

The Russian retreat pace is improving. Experience is a great teacher. It is all a short-legged Jap can do to not meet enough to shoot at the rear guard.

Candidate Davis's eye is in dispute. It is contended, however, that he is not enough to know better.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The succession of engagements in the neighborhood of Liaoyang are not entitled to be ranked among decisive battles. Whether or no they will ultimately affect that distinction depends upon the future and may soon be determined. At present it may be fairly said that the contest was stubborn and a marked exhibition of modern strategy and tactics, in which the latest development of artillery, and especially of the shrapnel fire, bore a conspicuous part. The capacity of Kuropatkin is apparent, and, on both sides, personal courage was remarkably displayed. The desperate adherence to their personal conception of loyalty, their indifference to danger and their contempt for death, however, have easily placed the Japanese in the foremost military rank.

The story of the war since February last results in the success of Japan, to a degree that can be easily comprehended without the study of details. Port Arthur has been invested and apparently is in the last stage of its resistance. The peninsula or irregular triangle, of which it is the apex, has been cleared and the Russians, under Kuropatkin, hurled back to the north towards Harbin, which is the local base of the Muscovite. The recent Japanese victories have advanced their lines to the north of Liaoyang, in itself of comparatively slight importance, and a third point of defence can hardly be found, except north of Mukden, Japan, therefore, has already acquired a strategic hold on Manchuria, after having swept the enemy out of Korea, and unless arrested in its onward march, will soon reach the main line of the Siberian railroad. Then, after the capitulation or capture of Port Arthur, the Empire of the Mikado would be in a position to redeem its promise of re-delivering the possession of Manchuria to China, already having the legal title.

Down to the present, therefore, on the land and on the sea, Japan has been triumphant. Its acquisition of Dulny was an important fact. The dangerous position of Vladivostok is another. But, taking the whole situation together, it cannot be said that the Mikado's reported prediction that the war will be long is not likely to be verified. The marvellous element in the contest is the unprecedented advance Japan has made in civilization, which, as humanity is now constituted, includes the ability for defence and offence. When the signal was given, it was as ready as Germany when Von Moltke touched the button that heralded the doom of Imperial France. Its movements on the water and on the land have been made in perfect combination and on a settled plan, complete in outline and in detail, and from which no substantial deviation has occurred. Its knowledge of the fighting grounds has proved to be as minute and correct as a topographical report. No element of a great campaign has been overlooked. Neither delay nor undue precipitancy has been permitted. The game of war has been conducted like a game of chess, and every serious check has been received by the Russians. Check-mate to all appearances is the logical end.

It may be, it is barely possible, that the Japanese army will be pushed forward after the retreating Russians, until Kuropatkin can select the battleground and gain a great victory. But the history of the last seven months points the other way. Kuropatkin is an able General whose advice has not been wholly followed, and who, under the circumstances, has shown military genius in selecting alternating lines of retreat. So far, however, he has been fully equalled in ability and over-matched in numbers and in resources and munitions. Judging from the record and from historical analogies, his chance of retrieving his failures is small.

Friends of Russia, in Europe and to some extent in the United States, are busily engaged in sounding the note of the "yellow peril." It is essential, they say, that the march of Japan should be checked for the safety of the world and they claim that the "cockiness" of the Japanese is so intense that, unless they are stopped, they will exclude the great powers from Asiatic commerce and virtually Mongolianize a continent. All this talk is simply ridiculous. Except in the single item of fanatical loyalty, which is a powerful element in its success, Japan has withdrawn itself from the Mongolian circle and has distinctly ranked itself with the Christian nations. It has bound itself by treaties, the beneficial effect of which extends to the entire civilized human race. Its bulletins have been unusually moderate and conservative. It has observed with rigidity the amenities and the humanities of war. Russian barbarism has been met by the kind of revenge proclaimed in the Sermon on the Mount. The Red Cross service has been protected and encouraged. No single feature that characterizes the modern wars of civilization has been wanting. Individual Japanese, especially the class with which Americans are most familiar in their own country, may be and are "cocky" to a superlative degree. But no such absurdity has thus far marked the Japanese Government or the Japanese nation.

Japan, with its intelligent and educated soldiers who confront the stolid and ignorant Russians, understands perfectly well its own limitations. It is fighting on its selected ground for principles and for results that combine with the higher ambitions and progress of the world. It could not duplicate the rapid achievements of the United States in the war with Spain or of Great Britain in the South African war. It fully comprehends the difference that would be quickly established between a contest with Russian needlessness and obstinacy and a contest with an enlightened and progressive nation, with unlimited money and a powerful navy. There is no humiliating material, therefore, in the history and shifting tides, with which the enemies of free government and of the extension of trade and commerce across the Pacific, seek to draw attention from the true status.

Japan has been not merely national, well.

but popular respect and sympathy in the United States and in the British Empire, and it deserves and will continue to deserve the moral aid it has secured, even though there should be alternations in the greatest campaign of the new era.

BOOMERANG TACTICS.

Especially in Presidential elections, the American people have always resented meanness. In 1904, when Mr. Lincoln was caricatured as an elongated balloon, the popular vote was a crushing answer. In 1906 and again in 1908, when the Hearst papers, through vulgar and brutal cartoons, appealed to the anarchistic elements in the United States, the decency of the country was revolted and expressed its condemnation at the ballot box. Mark Hanna's memory shines the brighter and the more enduringly for the putrescent vilification he received during his life-time.

In the present campaign, but not on the Republican side, there is an attempt to revive what it was hoped, was a defunct method of repelling votes. So far as has been observed, no personal attack of any kind has been made upon Judge Parker. It is beyond question that no such mode of swilling his competitor would occur to him. But a proof of the inflexible conglomeration of which the Democratic party is composed is that, finding no weak spot in the administration of President Roosevelt, which, as the Advertiser has already shown, has been practically endorsed by Judge Parker himself, it is now claimed that his conservatism is assumed and that his real character is marked by violence and rowdiness. The last boomerang is in itself amusing. Because Mr. Roosevelt served his country successfully in war and because his amusements and recreations have been enjoyed in the woods, in other words, because his entire life has been strenuous and pointed, it is urged that he is unsafe. If he had been a poker player or a liberal consumer of Bourbons, or a retailer of dull stories of doubtful color, he would have been more acceptable to the class of men who have plunged into the vile work of detraction. A man, however, who is familiar with the rifle and the fishing rod, who has taken chances in his pleasures as well as in his business, who has preserved the freshness of youth in the midst of hard labor and accumulating experience, who prefers the fresh air and the bounding motion of a fine horse to crowded assemblies and midnight orgies, who worships God and concentrates his affections in the domestic circle, is naturally antagonized by the baser elements in the Bourbon party, now screaming Americanism on the one side and practising socialism on the other.

A more invulnerable candidate than Mr. Roosevelt, a man who combines energy, prudence and sound judgment in happier proportions, has never been presented to the American people. He has won an enviable place in literature. His name is inextricably interwoven with the great civil service reform. As Governor of New York, he was beyond criticism. As President of the United States, he has successfully applied lines of policy that have ennobled his country internally and externally, and has reached the highest moral standard by his constant refusal to use any function of his office for party objects. He has never been involved in a scandal of any hue, and his life, public and private, has been an open book, without a polluted page. Such a man is above the reach even of poisoned arrows.

It is not probable that Mr. Cleveland objects to Mr. Roosevelt on account of his sporting propensities, which are limited to the chase and the stream. It is reported that Judge Parker himself is physically active. It is to be hoped that he is thoroughly practised in swimming against the tide, for that is the particular work in which he is now engaged. His muscles will not be hardened by the kind of support his unsympathetic party is giving him.

Kumalee's amusing display of Tom Johnson's picture is coupled with the statement that Johnson is "the head of the Home Rule party in the United States." This is Kumalee's answer to the truism that the Hawaiian Home Rulers, if they elect their nominee for Delegate, will not be able to find any party support for him in Congress. Somebody ought to contribute to Johnson's amusement by sending him the Kumalee story—one, by the way, which has "deeply impressed" the Home Rule natives. No doubt they would be equally impressed with the statement, especially if Kalaaukalan made it, that the moon is made of squash pie.

The arrangement made by President Griffiths with Wellesley College by which the work of the freshman year of the famous Massachusetts school for young women may be done at Oahu College, will be appreciated by parents who dread a four years' separation from their daughters. By this plan the mainland course is reduced to three years, entries being made in the Sophomore class. Wellesley ought to profit by this concession.

The Naniwa and Takachiho, which finally sank the Rurik, are sister ships of the former U. S. cruiser Charleston. They both lay in Honolulu harbor during the troublous times of a decade and more ago. It was on the Takachiho that a memorable reception and dance occurred. Togo commanded the Naniwa at the time.

Who is Governor?—Star.
Carter. No matter where he is in the Territory he is Governor just the same.

CITIZENS, BRUISES AND BURNS QUICKLY HEALED. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment and when applied to cuts, bruises and burns, causes them to heal without inflammation and much more quickly than by the usual treatment. It allays the pain of a burn or scald almost instantly. Unless the injury is very severe it does not leave a scar. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The Claudine sailed for Maui ports last night.

United States Judge Dole went to Wailuku yesterday to hold court.

John Guild of Alexander & Baldwin went to Maui yesterday for a visit.

Governor Carter has appointed C. B. Hofgaard district magistrate of Waimanalo, Kauai.

C. P. Lauka, Democratic candidate for delegate, went to Hilo on the Kinai to open his campaign.

The Kailiwal, Kauai bridge, has been finished and thrown open to traffic.

George Canavaro and Hale Austin will enter Cornell University next week.

The Kinai left for Hilo yesterday, a day late. She will return on time. The band played her off in honor of Governor Carter.

Morita was arrested yesterday for malicious injury. David Kamai was locked up for assault. Geo. Campbell was arrested for profanity.

Governor Carter left for Maui on the Kinai yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. Carter, Land Commissioner Pratt and Forester Hosmer.

Sing Kong, a Chinese 60 years of age, died at Puunene, Maui, August 30, from injuries caused by his being run over by a plantation railroad train.

Ackerman, the pugilist, charged with assault and battery on C. Erickson and larceny in the second degree had his cases nolle prossed yesterday in police court.

Mr. Emil C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, and Miss Mapuna Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, will be married in St. Andrew's cathedral at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, September 29.

Tim Murphy and Bill Hulihui posted a \$200 side bet yesterday. Murphy must whip Hulihui in six rounds or lose the \$200 and fifty per cent of the gross gate receipts. Jackson and Castro will fight an eight-round "go."

At the Maui district Republican convention held at Lahaina Tuesday the following were nominated: For Senators: S. E. Kalama and A. N. Hayselden. For Representatives: Moses K. Nakulua of Molekai, P. Pail of Lahaina, W. J. Coelho of Wailuku, C. Copp of Makawao, J. Kallio of Hamakunoko and Haia of Hana.

The grand jury held its sessions yesterday in Representatives hall, Capitol.

Theresa O. Wilcox vs. Q. H. Berrey on appeal has been dismissed by Judge De Bolt.

Mrs. W. E. Devereux (nee Roe) leaves in the Kaulapin for San Francisco on her first trip off the Hawaiian Islands.

The Fourth District Committee held its preliminary meeting last evening appointing officers and sub-committees.

Governor Carter was received with a great demonstration when he reached Lahaina on the Claudine Wednesday night.

Rev. Arthur C. Logan's wife left in the Alameda for the mainland on word that her father had received a stroke of paralysis.

More than \$300 a day was taken in over the book counter of the Education office the first two days of the school term.

Paul Bartels, the head bookkeeper of H. Hackfeld & Co., has been notified of the birth of a son at Hilo yesterday. Both mother and child are well.

Shirbis, charged with conspiracy to violate law, was released yesterday by Marshal Hendry under a bond of \$1000 to appear before the Federal grand jury.

Yesterday was a great day for ball forfeiting. Only two men appeared in police court. They were drunks and were fined \$3 and costs each. Several cases went over.

A large typewriting force is at work on the Governor's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington. It will be mailed in the steamer Sonoma on Tuesday, as well as the Governor's estimates of Federal appropriations required by the Territory.

Superintendent Gibson of the Boys' Industrial School at Wailuke yesterday morning notified High Sheriff Brown and the Education office of the escape of four boys from the institution the previous night. Their names are John Mehtren, John Silva, Willie Auld and George Kawaunui.

Copies now on sale at all book stores of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, a monthly magazine of forestry, entomology and agriculture, issued under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry. Price 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 per year by mail to any address. Subscriptions received at the Gazette office.

Sent Samples of Voice and Acting.

"This is a marvelous age we live in," said a theatrical manager, "and its marvelousness was brought home to me forcibly last week."

"I had written to a French tenor and asked him what he would take to come over here and sing next season. His reply consisted of a letter and two cylinders."

"I will come for \$500 a week," the letter said, "and I forward in another package samples of my voice and of my acting."

"The larger cylinder was a phonographic record of one of the man's solos. The smaller one was a moving picture film of him singing the solo."

"I took the two cylinders to a dealer, and one we put in a phonograph, the other in a moving picture machine. Then we darkened the room, and we started the machine and the phonograph simultaneously. By Jove, sir, the actor might have been present personally. There he was on the screen, walking up and down the stage and gesticulating, and there was his voice issuing in gorgeous notes from the big phonograph horn. I got from it as satisfactory an idea of the man's talent as I could have gotten if he had visited me—Washington Post.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"My daughter had scrofula, with eleven sores on her neck and about her ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla was highly recommended and she took it and was cured. She is now in good health." Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lowrey, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Sept. 8, 1924.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
Kwa.	5,000,000	20	22	25
Haw. Agricultural.	1,200,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,750	100	60	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,900,000	32		
Honolulu.	750,000	100		
Honokaa.	2,000,000	20	15	
Kahuku.	500,000	100	17 1/2	
Kailua.	2,500,000	30	9	10
Kilauea.	100,000	100	40	
Koloa.	500,000	100	125	
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20		4
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	90	
Ono.	1,000,000	20	6	
Ookala.	500,000	20		
Olea Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	4 1/2	
Pae.	150,000	100	75	
Paeau Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific.	500,000	100	240	
Pala.	750,000	100	175	
Peepee.	750,000	100	130	
Pioneer.	2,750,000	100	90	
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	40	50
Wailuku.	700,000	100		
Waimanalo.	252,000	100		150
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	800,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	800,000	100	115	116
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	110	
H. R. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	100	100	
H. R. T. & L. Co., C.	1,000,000	100	72	
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	8 1/2	
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	72	
Hilo R. R. Co.	1,000,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c.			98	
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims)			90	
Hilo R. R. Co., 5 p.c.			100	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p.c.			105	
Ewa Plant., 5 p.c.			100	
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p.c.			104 1/2	
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c.			104	
Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p.c.			104	
Wailuku Ag. Co., 5 p.c.			100	
Wailuku Ag. Co., 6 p.c.			100	
Kahuku 5 p.c.			100	
Pioneer Mill Co., 6 p.c.			100	
Pala R. R., 5 p.c.			100	
Haiku 5 p.c.			100	
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c.			100	
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p.c.			100	